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## STATISTICS OF COAL PRODUCTION IN THE ODR

Black-coal production in the GDR (German Democratic Republic) is currently limited to the Erzgebirge, Freital-Dochlen, and Floetz-Wettin-Loebejuen regions. Of these, the Erzgebirge deposits are credited with having the greatest economic significance. Mining is also carried on in the twin winder Doehlen deposits, were estimated at approximately 60.7 million tons (to a depth of 1,200 meters). Hence, if production continues at the present annual output of 3 million tons, the deposits would be exhausted within a period of 20 years. The GMR's deposits represent less than 0.1 percent of the total German deposits.

To increase black-coal production, deposits which had been accidentally discovered at Boberlug-Kirchhain (Biederlausitz) in 1026 were opened up. This area: 22 layers have been regarded as not particularly worthy of exploitation because the versus are small and the ash content is high. The extent of these deposits is estimated at between 20 and 90 million tons, and the prospects for profitable exploitation have been considered doubtful even by East German experts.

The GDE is rich in brown coal, however. The coabined proved and probable brown-coal reserves were estimated by the East German Geological Institute in 1947 to total 23.5 billion tons. These reserves can be divided into the Mieder lausitz region (in the East Elbe area), with a reserve of 10.4 billion tons, the central German region (the Merseburg, Bitterfeld, Borna, Halle area), with a reserve of 10.2 billion tons, and individual deposits near Frankfurt/Oder, Finkenheard, etc., with a combined reserve of approximately 3 billion tons. the Elederlausitz and central German regions represent the potential coal reserves for the Bast German economy and for the major power stations.

The war damage and dismantling losses in the black-coal industry, for which no reliable statistics are available, are considered insignificant. The same is true of war damage in the brown-coal industry, with the exception of son, briquette plants which were hit because of their proximity to petroleum install, tions exposed to concentrated bombing attacks. The brown-coal mines in the Hiederlausits area were severely affected by dismantling, whereas the majority of the mines in the central German area were incorporated into SAC

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(Soviet corporations). It is estimated that the loss of the totally dismantled mines has reduced capacity by 24 percent, corpored with 1943. To this figure must be added an additional 15-percent loss in capacity for partially dismantled mines, so that total dismantling losses are estimated at about 40 percent of the capacity.

Reconstruction efforts in the black-coal industry have been concentrated on three new shaft installations (one in the Freital-Doeblen district and two in the Doborlug-Kirchain district), which are expected to yield 2.5 million tons amountly. In the brown-coal mining industry, the planned reconstruction of five partially dismantled brown-coal mines and seven briquette plants, the opening of six open-pit mines, and the expansion of five mines, originally to be completed by the end of 1950, have reportedly now been completed. In addition, the ment of 19 open-pit mines (with a total annual output of 60 million tons), and the building and putting into operation of briquette plants.

The mining yields which have been achieved up to the present are networthy, although it has not yet been possible to match the output of the peak year of 1943. The relatively rapid recoveries in brown-coal mining and in the production of brown-coal briquettes are particularly significant. The following table gives figures from 1936 to 1951 for coal, briquette, and coke production in the GDR (in million of tons):

	Black Cc 1	Brown Cosl	Brown-Coal Briquettes	Brown-Coal Low-Temperature Coke
1936 1938 1943 1945 1948 1949 1951*	3.6 3.5 2.9 1.9 2.8 3.0 2.8	98.2 119.2 164.3 85.2 110.8 124.0 137.2 150	24.0 30.0 43.8  30.0 54.5 37.6 40	1.9 2.5 5.5 3.5 3.0 3.0

\*Provisional figures

Insofar as foreign trade in coal is concerned, imports have been continuously received from the axes east of the Oder-Neisse (under Polish administration) and from Czechoslovakia since the defeat of Germany in 1945. In 1950, these imports totaled 4,065,000 tons of black coal and black-roal coke, and 3,632,000 tons of Brown coal. On the other hand, during the same year, 310,000 tons of brown-coal briquettes and low-temperature coke were exported to Denmark and Austria. Insofar as the exchange of coal with West Germany is concerned, of the Pederal Republic during 1949 and 1950, and reached a level of 0.25 million tons in favor of West Germany during 1950.

Even before the partition of Germany, the area now constituting the Soviet Zone was not able to meet its requirements from its own production. An additional 13.6 million tons of black coal were required in 1936, and an additional 15.3 million tons in 1943. It was inevitable that this trend would accelerate efter 1945, and this situation led to stringent consumer controls, which have not yet been completely removed. Moreover, the considerable excess of brown coal led to irrusponsible orders for conversion of factories to the use of brown coal. The conversion was expanded to include even the railroads, despite the fact that the heat-utilization factor and the resultant rust and other effects upon the bollers militated against the conversion. Deliveries of black coal or black-coal

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cohe are limited to plants which curnot be converted, or which can be converted culy at great expense, such as large-scale power, lants, gas plants, and metal-largical plants. As a result of this lack of black coal and the small domestic output of black-coal coke, continuous fulfillment of the requirements of the resultargical coabins, in Fuerstenberg-Oder, which was recently put into operation and which will require 800,000 tons of coke armsally upon completion, can be assured only through imports from the USER or from Upper Silesia.

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